Project of M/s Mangalore Power Company. The Government of India has decided that further steps for issue of counter guarantee for this project would be taken once the decision of the Supreme Court on the SLP filed by Government of Karnataka agaisnt the Judgment of High Court of Karnataka in the Public Interest Writ Petition No. 10696/97 is available.

Of the above mentioned 8 projects, the Jegurupadu CCGT and the Godavari CCGT have been fully commissioned. The first phase of the Dabhol CCGT (740 MW) has been commissioned on 11.12.1998 but is yet to start commercial operation. According to information available, construction work on the Neyveli Thermal Power Project has also commenced recently. The remaining projects are yet to tie up finances from Indian financial institutions/foreign banks etc. prior to achieving financial closure and start of construction activities. In the case of Bhadrawati TTP, the major constraints for achieving financial closure are the resolution of the issue of location of captive coal mine in close proximity to the Ordinance Factory and the stay granted by the Mumbai High Court (Nagpur Branch) in regard to acquisition of land by Government of Maharashtra for the coal mining project. Government of India has been monitoring the progress of these projects and has been monitoring the progress of these projects and has intervened, wherever necessary, to expedite their commissioning.

Power Plant by M/s Broken Hill of Australia

1650. SHRI YERRA NARAYANA-SWAMY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a proposal from Australia for setting up a 2000 MW power plant by M/s. Broken Hill;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal;

(c) the proposed location of the plant;

(d) whether the vast coal resources of Andhra Pradesh can be exploited for this plant;

(e) whether any discussion has been held in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI PR. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (d) M/s Broken Hill Proprietary Ltd. (BHP), having its headquarters at Melbourne, Australia, had submitted a proposal in November, 1994 through their subsidiary company M/s BHP Minerals, Hong Kong, for setting up a mega thermal power project (3000 MW) in the lb Valley region of Orissa alongwith an integrated coal mine. The project was proposed to be developed on the MoU(negotiated) route. However, the mega power policy announced in November, 1995 stipulated that such multi-state mega power projects would be awarded only through a process of competitive bidding. In view of this, the proposal of BHP has not been considered. In the revised mega power policy announced in November, 1998, while certain project sites have been identified as mega projects, no site has been identified at lb Valley.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

Agreement with Foreign Companies for Fast Track Power Projects

1651. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of fast track power projects for which agreements were entered into with foreign companies;

(b) whether these projects are going to become operational on their stipulated dates; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the names of projects that are going to become operational as per schedule?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI PR. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c) The Government of India in 1994 identified 8 projects for extending its counter-guarantee. Out of this, the 6 fast track projects for which counter-guarantee agreements were entered into with companies having foreign promoters are Jegurupadu Combined Cycle Gas Turbine

(GCGT) (216 MW) of M/s GVK Industries Limited in Andhra Pradesh, lb Valley Thermal Power Project (TPP) (500 MW) of M/s lb Valley Power Private Limited in Orissa, Dabhol CCGT-Phase 1 (740 MW) of M/s Dabhol Power Company in Maharashtra, Neyveli TPP Zero Unit (250 MW) of M/s ST-CMS Electric Company in Tamil Nadu, Bhadrawati TPP (1082 MW) of M/s Central India Power Company in Maharashtra and Visakhapatnam TPP (1040 MW) of M/s Hinduja National Power Corporation Ltd. in Andhra Pradesh. Another fast track Project, Godavari CCGT (208 MW) of M/s. Spectrum Power Generation Ltd. in Andhra Pradesh, withdrew their request for counter-guarantee. In case of another fast track, i.e. Mangalore TPP (1000 MW) of M/s Mangalore Power Company in Karnataka, Government of India as decided that further steps for issue of counter guarantee would be taken once the decision of the Supreme Court on the Special Leave Petition filed by Government of Karnataka against the judgment of high Court of Karnataka in a Public Interest Writ Petition with regard to this project is
available.

In the case of the lb Valley Thermal Power Project, which was accorded counter-guarantee of Government of India, the State Government subsequently re-negotiated the project parameters with the developers and they were allocated Units 5 & 6 (now renamed as Unit A & B) of the lb Valley Thermal Power Project. Fresh Techno-economic clearance was issued by Central Electricity Authority for this project on February 26,1999 on account of the revised project parameters. The case will now be processed for issuance of Counter-Guarantee.

Of the above mentioned 8 projects, the Jeguropadu CCGT and the Godavari CCGT have been fully commissioned. The first phase of the Dabhol CCGT (740 MW) has been commissioned. The 11.12.1998 but is yet to start commercial operation. According to information available, construction work on the Neyveli Thermal Power Project has also commenced recently. In the case of Bhadrawati TPP, the major constraints for achieving financial closure are the resolution of the issue of location of captive coal mine in close proximity to the Ordinance Factory and the stay granted by the Mumbai High Court (Nagpur Bench) in regard to acquisition of land by Government of Maharashtra for the coal mining project. Visakhapatnam TPP has also to achieve financial closure. These projects are expected to become operational according to the stipulated schedules which is aproximately 36 months from the date of achieving financial closure. Share of Himachal Pradesh in Hydro-Electric Projects

1652. SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether share of Rajasthan and Haryana
in power generated by Mukerian, Anandpur Sahib and Shahpur Kandi Hydro-Electric Projects has been considered by Government, whereas share of Himachal Pradesh has been ignored;

(b) whether parts of these projects fall in Himachal Pradesh;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to take a decision ensuring share of Himachal Pradesh, in view of part (b) above;

(d) if so, the details thereof; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI PR. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (d) An agreement was drawn up on 10.05.1984 amongst Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and the Central Government for making a reference to the Supreme Court on the question of entitlement of Haryana and Rajasthan to a share in the power generated in the Anandpur Sahib Hydel Project, Mukerian Hydel Project, Thein Dam Project, Upper Bari Doab Canal(UBDC) Stage-II and Shahpur Kandi Hydel Scheme; and in the case of there being such an entitlement, to determine the share of each State. Thereafter, it was decided to defer making a reference to Supreme Court until all avenues of settlement are explored. The subject was discussed in several meetings. However, no consensus could be reached. The Government of Himachal Pradesh has also claimed its share of power from these projects.